

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VI.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1891.

No. 43.

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and the magnificent new Express Steamship MANITOBA will leave every Sunday.

Quick Time and excellent Accommodation have made the C.P.R. lake route famous.

Rates to Pacific Coast points as usual \$10 and \$5 lower than by any other route.

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MEALS:—25 cents each; at Six a.m., Noon, and Six p.m.

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Beginning on

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The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

One column \$5.00 per month, 100 words

Half column 3.00 6.00 12.00 18.00

Quarter column 2.00 4.00 8.00 12.00

Two inches 1.50 3.00 6.00 9.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, **G. S. DAVIDSON & CO.,** Qu'Appelle, Assin.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1891.

IMMIGRATION.

Le Moniteur Du Commerce of August 10th says on the Jewish question that Jewish immigrants from Russia should not be allowed to remain in the cities of eastern Canada, where they become an encumbrance, but should be sent direct to the North-West. We have millions of acres of rich land here yet unoccupied, and we would like to see the whole country settled with a good class of people, but we are not so anxious to have it occupied that we would like to see it made a dumping ground for a people that would desecrate any other portion of the Dominion.

In Assiniboia particularly we have room for thousands of thrifty, industrious agriculturalists, with chances of success that few countries possess. The steps taken by the C.P.R. in running cheap excursions for farm laborers will have the effect of inducing many of this desirable class to locate here. A thousand or more of these men have already arrived, and many will remain when they see the magnificent crop that is now being harvested. We cannot reasonably expect the Government to do more than give intending emigrants an idea of the general character and capabilities of the country. Each particular locality should make an effort to set forth its peculiar advantages. Where the strongest continued efforts have been made in this direction the best results have followed. In this district nothing has been done, and the increase in our population has not been commensurate with that of localities less favorably situated. When our Board of Trade wakes up to the importance of doing something, let its efforts be in the direction of securing the most desirable people, men who will better their condition, make comfortable homes, and develop the country, not worthless paupers who are shipped from a country for its good.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

We extract the following from the Hansard report of the speech delivered by Mr. A. W. Ross, member for Lisgar, in the budget debate, and will not doubt prove of interest as having reference to the North-West:—

I come now to another phase of the question on which we in the North-West are in some respects not at one with the Government. I look upon it that the Act of Confederation is but the vestibule to the temple to be erected. There are other parts to be completed. One is the building of railways; another is the construction of canals; another is the building of the Canadian and Pacific Railway, which is one of the most important portions of the work; another is steamship lines, and still another is the adoption of the National Policy—all these are to complete the building which was intended to be erected by the fathers of Confederation. It is still incomplete, and because it is incomplete to-day, hon. gentlemen opposite would with rude hands tear down the scaffolding before the building is finished, because it does not come up to

promised splendour. But we will not allow them, nor will the electors give them an opportunity. They are like men who stand with their backs to the rising sun and gaze mournfully at their own shadows. There are two subjects of very great importance to this country in the opinion of the people of the North-West.

And these two most important subjects to deal with are, first, immigration, the settling and filling up of the fertile plains of the North-West; and second, the development of our vast latent resources. On the question of immigration we believe that frugality may become prodigality and that saving money is not the true policy to adopt in regard to immigration, because "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

On no question is this so true as on the question of immigration, especially in a country like ours, where we have such vast lands to be settled and resources capable of being developed. Yet the people of Canada to-day are not up to the mark on this subject, and our policy at present is largely one of "do nothing" and "masterly inactivity," whereas a great deal might, could and ought to be done. We believe, in order to fill out the national policy and to complete the scheme of Canada as a great country, that a wide, liberal, broad, progressive and vigorous immigration policy should be adopted, and that is the only way the work can be accomplished. We have various countries competing with us, which have similar vast fertile lands to ours. In Queensland the Government last year spent \$1,250,000 for immigration purposes. Mexico is spending money, so is New Zealand, and the Argentine Republic is spending over a million dollars a year for immigration purposes. The Canadian Gazette, London, speaking on this subject says:—

"Canada is not doing what she might and ought to do, because, as a matter of fact, she is doing practically nothing at all as compared with the other caterers for European immigrants."

We believe that immigration is simply a matter of business; it is not enough for us to say: "We have got the land, and we possess it; but on account of this competition for immigrants on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain, we must do more than that. We must bring the people here, no matter how they are brought, so long as they are fit settlers. We do not want paupers, unable to work; we want energetic men, men of energy and muscle, who are prepared to put up with whatever is in store for them, and who are willing to seek and make a home for themselves amongst us. If we get a class of people, whether they are poor or not, who are determined to work for themselves, we will accept them, for our country is so great that we can absorb an enormous number of them. We have in the North-West millions and millions of acres ready for the plough, we have the largest coal beds in the world undeveloped, we have vast petroleum regions which, so far as is known, are unequalled in the civilized world, and which can easily be developed, and would be if we had sufficient people. The members for Manitoba and the North-West look with deep interest on this question of immigration; we do not wish to be "faddists" upon it, but we are determined to "prod on," and to get the people into that country, because we believe it is the hope of Canada that our western country should be successfully settled and developed. We consider that Canada will never become as great and prosperous a nation as she is destined to be, unless the North-West is filled up with people as it should be, then the North-West will be the glory of our common country. We believe that Canada possesses all the elements of a great country which are possessed by the United States; and that there is only one way of developing our country to its fullest extent, and that is by erecting a building on the foundations which were laid by the fathers of Confederation, and helping the policy of the present Government in developing the progress of our great North-West. Some say: "You have railways running into that country, and why not leave it to the people to avail themselves of its advantages. As I have said before, the different nations of the new world are competing so fiercely for immigrants in the old world, that we must enter into the competition energetically, and do something to bring the people to our country. I believe that all the questions which

vex us now, of whatever kind they may be, will be solved the moment the North-West is developed and filled up with a prosperous, happy and contented people. We have great advantages for promoting immigration in our country to-day. In the old days of the United States the settler had to travel in a prairie schooner for hundreds of miles often, and he had to break camp every morning, but-day we can bring our settlers into fertile regions in a sleeping car, so that even out of the sleeping car window they can almost see the homesteads which are destined to be their future homes. We have every means to bring people into the North-West, but at the same time we should not rest on our oars and do nothing further. It is true we have had ill and troubles in the North-West, but we have now got rid of them. Our ill was only like spots on the sun, which neither obscure nor impair the light of day; we have got over them, and the country is now prosperous. There is no more prosperous people in the world to-day than are the people of Manitoba during the present year. We are midway between Liverpool and Yokohama, on one of the highways of the commerce of the world, and on the highways of commerce you always find wealth and an enterprising and intelligent people. When we get the people into that country, all the rest of our advantages will follow.

The future of Canada depends upon the North-West. The United States in the past has been the granary of the world, but it is gradually ceasing to occupy that position. The able writers of the country tell us that, in ten years from now, the United States will cease to export any wheat, and the North-West of Canada will then assume the position of the granary of the world, if we have the people to develop the soil. With the rapid railway development we now have going on in that country, and with a large number of immigrants going in there, should we adopt a vigorous immigration policy, it cannot be told how rapidly we will progress, because, as I pointed out in a former part of my address, the people of the North-West to-day are prospering as much as they are in any other part of the new world. What we want to do in this whole Dominion of Canada is to get rid of our sectionalism, to feel that we are Canadians bound together by the broad tie of our nationality, to feel that confederation is not a rope of sand, but a broad band of union between the people of the different provinces. I think that in the North-West that bond of union is being

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. W. R. Sheppard has gone to Winnipeg.

—Edmonton coal can be placed on the cars at \$2.50 per ton.

—Dr. Seymour, of Fort Qu'Appelle, was in town on Monday.

—The C.P.R. picnic has been postponed from Friday, 14th, to Saturday, 15th.

—Mr. Wm. Vickers left for Vancouver on Saturday to join his brother's survey party.

—Attorney General Sifton was elected in North Brandon on Saturday, by a majority of 173.

—Messrs. H. S. Westbrook and Wm. Ferguson, two well known machine men, were in town last week.

—Sheriff Murphy, of Moosomin, has gone to Helena, Montana, on business in connection with his office.

—Mrs. George Young, of Winnipeg, is visiting her brother, Mr. Wm. Brydon, and expects to remain in town for a few weeks.

—Mr. G. S. Thomas of Winnipeg and bride, who are on a trip to the coast, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, for a few days.

—The Masons are having their lodge room fitted up in first class style, and when completed they will have the neatest hall in the Territories.

—Mr. Nichols, of township 20, range 14, commences cutting his wheat on Monday next. He expects this wheat will average 35 bushels to the acre.

—Mr. L. C. McIntyre passed through from Maple Creek, a few days ago, where he had been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. We hope he may soon recover.

—The most complete arrangements are now made for a big day on Saturday. The picnic grounds are in excellent condition and cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious.

—Children, make the best of the balance of your holidays. Mr. D. S. McCannell, principal of the school, has returned from a visit to Regina, and will soon commence work again.

—L. G. Bell, Esq., C.E., has been retained by the Regina Municipal Council to look after the interests of the town in the drainage operations now going on, and left for Regina on Monday.

—About two hundred bronchos and Ontario horses have been sold at this point since spring, and no doubt quite as many more will be sold during the fall if crops are safely harvested.

—The ladies of St. Peter's congregation will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles on the picnic grounds on Saturday afternoon. A visit to the stall will, we are sure, give every satisfaction.

—Mrs. Dr. Hutchinson, of Grenfell, took an overdose of morphine, from the effects of which she died on Sunday. The sad affair has caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood.

—Mr. Warner, C.P.R. agent, received a shock of electricity during the thunderstorm on Thursday, which though not of a particularly serious nature, made him rather uncomfortable in his office for a few minutes.

—The business of Messrs. Cowan and Edwards has increased so much of late, that they have been forced to add to their already large staff. Mr. McLennan of Broadway has been engaged as book-keeper by the firm.

—Mr. Hartley Gishorne, District Superintendent of Government telegraph lines, leaves this week on a tour of inspection of the telegraph lines north. He will go by way of Saskatoon, Battleford, Fort Pitt as far as Edmonton.

—The boys of the town have been having considerable sport discharging fire crackers on the streets opposite the principal business places in town during the past few days. These fire crackers are a perfect nuisance, and the by-law prohibiting the use of them within the town limits should be enforced.

—Mr. W. Hunt, of Katepwa, was married to Miss Catherine Tate, daughter of Mr. John Tate, Edgeley, on Wednesday, August 5th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Whiteside, Fort Qu'Appelle, at the residence of the bride's father. We join the many friends in wishing them a long and happy life together.

—Mr. J. B. McEwan, assistant to Mr. Jos. W. Robertson, dairy commissioner, will visit Qu'Appelle on Monday, August 31st, for the purpose of giving practical instruction and illustrations of the best methods of making cheese and butter. It is desirable that a meeting of the farmers of the district should be called for that date.

—We regret to announce the death of G. W. Roberts, who left England in May last, and stopped at Chicago, being laid up with a severe attack of influenza. He died suddenly on the 17th ult. It was his intention to have returned to Qu'Appelle, but was ill when he left England. He was 29 years of age and was an only son.

—During the thunderstorm on Thursday last Mrs. McGinnis, wife of a farmer near Moose Jaw, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. At the time of the accident she was busily engaged with her household duties, and when struck, gave a shriek and fell dead. Mr. Robinson, a neighbour, and Mrs. McGinnis' five children were in the room at the time, and escaped with a slight shock.

HON. MR. DEWDNEY.

The speculations which reach the North-West from time to time in reference to a re-organization of the Dominion Cabinet indicate that to some extent these speculations are founded more upon the unsatisfied ambitions of individual members of Parliament than upon the general advantage of the dominant party or the country. It is given out, for instance, that in the reorganization of the Government Mr. Dewdney must make way for somebody else. For whom? Well, for some other member from the North-West. But who is calling out for anybody else? Who is calling, for instance, for Mr. Davin to be taken into the Cabinet? Is there anyone besides Mr. Davin himself? Who is asking for Mr. Macdowell? We do not know that even Mr. Macdowell himself desires to enter the Cabinet. We are well assured that Mr. Davin will support Mr. Dewdney in preference to Mr. Davin or any other North-West member. Who, then, from the North-West is asking for a change?

In view of Mr. Davin's personal attacks on Mr. Dewdney, the object of which is to get Mr. Dewdney out of and Mr. Davin into the Cabinet, it is quite impossible that a self respecting Government can consent to such an exchange brought about in such a manner. Ambitious men can not be permitted to pull others down and build themselves up after this fashion. They can not possibly succeed in such adventures without the active assistance of the party as a whole and of the Government itself, and it is quite too much to ask that Mr. Davin shall be rewarded for his attacks on a member of the Cabinet by placing him in that member's seat. Mr. Dewdney can not be degraded and driven out of the Government at Mr. Davin's dictum. Even if he were laid aside it would be quite impossible for the Conservative party to assent to the principle that political promotion is to be won not by loyalty to the party, but by continuous and open attempts to discredit the Government through its members. Once such a principle is recognized a stimulant to disloyalty is held out, and absence of principle becomes the royal road to political elevation.

But even if Mr. Davin were more conciliatory, more disposed to aid the Government than to embarrass them, more disposed to regard the general welfare than his own personal ambitions, the question may still be asked: Why should Mr. Dewdney leave the Government? Why should the North-West exchange him for any one else? Mr. Dewdney understands North-West interests thoroughly. He has been attentive to those interests. He has steadily and vigorously aided every measure for the development of the resources of the North-West. He possesses the confidence of his colleagues in the Cabinet as well as the confidence of North-West members of Parliament, with a single exception. He has won and retained the respect of the people. He is steadily acquiring a stronger grip on the affairs of his Department. Why then part with him? What occasion is there for it?

Alberta is satisfied with Mr. Dewdney; so is east Assiniboia; so is West Assiniboia outside of Mr. Davin's little clique. So is Saskatchewan. These are all of the constituencies in the Territories; and as far as Alberta influence goes, when the time comes to nominate some one in Mr. Dewdney's place, her voice will not go out for Mr. Davin. British Columbia to a man will stand by Mr. Dewdney. As for Manitoba, the Conservatives in Parliament, with possibly a single exception, Mr. A. W. Ross, will give their preference to Mr. Dewdney. Under such circumstances Mr. Dewdney will stand strongly entrenched, and any movement to displace him will result in serious trouble.—*Calgary Herald.*

CAUGHT IN A SHAFT.

A frequent source of accident is found in shafting. Great care should be used and a supply of Huggard's Yellow Oil kept on hand in case of wounds, bruises, sprains, burns or scalds. It is the promptest pain reliever obtainable.

BLOOD PURIFIERS for the blood. BLOOD PURIFIERS for the blood. BLOOD PURIFIERS for the blood. BLOOD PURIFIERS for the blood. BLOOD PURIFIERS for the blood.

TRADE OF THE EMPIRE.

The Birmingham Gazette of July 24 contains a lengthy report of the quarterly conference of the Council of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations held at Worcester the day previous and attended by many prominent Conservatives of the Midland district. Among those present was Mr. Dalton McCarthy M.P., of Canada, whose address is thus reported:

Mr. Dalton McCarthy then delivered an address on "A Commercial Union for the British Empire." After explaining that he was not entitled to the term "honorable," as he had been described—except so far as he claimed to be an honorable man—and pointing out that he was a member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, he proceeded to say that he was not prepared to make any definite proposition with regard to commercial union. He was not present there as a delegate from Canada with reference to this matter. He spoke only as a public man of that colony, but he was one who for many years had taken the greatest interest in the preservation of the unity of the empire. (Applause.) In the history of the colonies they had passed through two or three stages. First there was the period when it was supposed that the colonies were annexed to the mother country for the purpose of increasing the prosperity of the mother country—a thing that was very natural. Then came the period of reaction, when it was thought the colonies were detrimental to this country rather than an advantage, and of which policy Mr. Goldwin Smith was perhaps the sole representative. (Hear, hear.) The day had come when they recognized the importance to this empire of the great colonies and dependencies. But another question was now coming forward of the greatest importance to the future of the empire. Canada was assailed on the one side by the Americans, who desire to have their flag stretched up to the north pole, and who were ambitious to annex Canada as a part of the American nation. He was sorry to say there were

A CERTAIN NUMBER OF CANADIANS who favored that view. He was a Conservative—he had always been connected with the Conservative party, and he was there to say that he did not believe that amongst the Liberal or Reform party, as they called their opponents, there was a large proportion who wished to break off connection with the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) The proposition made to them by the United States was that there should be free trade between them, and Canada; that all the custom barriers should be abolished between them, and that they should not be satisfied with the tariff they had between the mother and other countries, but raise it to 60 per cent. (Shame.) In his judgement that policy should only have one end. He was free to say that if the Liberal party had succeeded in carrying the country—and he was glad to say they failed—he did not believe they would have been able to carry out their policy without a revolutionary war. (Hear, hear.) He spoke what he knew when he said that Canada would not be lost to this country without war. (Applause.) They in England had recently fought a battle for union in which practically they had been successful, but there was another battle for union still greater looming up and in which their aid and assistance would be required to carry it to a successful issue also. (Hear, hear.) Commercial union for the British Empire invited upon the part of the people of the mother country a considerable departure from their present system, and it involved on the part of the colonists a considerable departure from their present system, and they must be prepared on each side to give and take a little if that consummation was to be brought about. He would not ask that the people of England should change their fiscal system merely to retain the trade of Canada. Such a proposition would be monstrous. Canada was merely in its infancy, and

THEY MUST LOOK TO THE FUTURE and see what in another 10 or 20 years, at all events, its relative trading position in regard to this country would be. The United States had by the McKinley tariff practically rendered prohibitive the importation to their country of barley, horses and other things. Canada alone was chiefly affected by the hostile tariff, and the protective duties were imposed with the object of endeavoring to force it into annexation with the United States. The United States were not going to annex it. (Hear, hear.) What they wanted to see was whether they could not get some help from the mother country. Canada was not costing this country one solitary cent; all she wanted to see was whether they could not open her markets to England with an advantage over the American markets. What was desired was that Canada should take all from England, and that England should take all from her. (Hear, hear.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF POPULATION.

The movement of population everywhere in from the country to the towns. This is not a new thing, for whatever may have been the case in ancient times, during the last century at least the living tide has been flowing steadily in this direction. It is perhaps useless to enquire too narrowly into the causes, but the fact seems to be indisputable that large numbers of human beings would rather half starve in the town than enjoy fullness of bread in the country. It is in vain that these people are told about what becomes of a large proportion of those who gravitate from the country to the towns. About five per cent. of them constitute what has been described as the fortunate class. These decidedly better their condition by leaving the country and coming to the town. Not a few of them, possessed of superior abilities and a fair education, and having, so to speak, friends at court, or falling into good hands, acquire wealth, and attain to positions of respectability. A very large proportion belong to the unfortunate class, who instead of bettering their condition, make it worse. They earn more money, it may be, but they spend more; and they have to put up with hardships and sufferings of which they knew nothing in the country. And even when they seem to succeed for a time, they often, too often, become the victims of sharpers, and are fleeced out of the earnings and savings of years at a time when they are ill fit to begin life again. And then there are others gravitate to the dangerous class, who live by their wits, preying upon those who are less fortunate than themselves.

These facts are well known, but they have no deterrent influence in preventing foolish people from crowding into the cities. In England and Wales, though the rate of increase of the population in the last decade has not been within 3 per cent. what it was in the decade which preceded it, it nevertheless amounts to 11.64. But this increase has been entirely in the towns. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at, in view of the depressed condition of agriculture in the old land. But the same thing is going on here where there is really no excuse for it. We have abundance of land. Any one that will, with just a little energy and self-denial, become a landed proprietor in this country. To say nothing of the Muskoka district and other parts of this and the other older provinces, the great North-West offers a home for millions of people, and it is offered to the settler on terms that bring it within the easy reach of anyone who is willing to rough it for two or three years. The labor and hardship which was involved in bringing twenty acres of the land contiguous to the city of Toronto under cultivation would prepare a quarter of a section—160 acres—for seed in the prairie. Why young men, or men in middle life, will hang about the towns, content with picking up a precarious living, and living in a miserable hand-to-mouth sort of way, when comfort and independence is within their reach passes comprehension. Horace Greeley's laconic advice to young men who wanted to get on in the world is just as sound now as it was when he used to give it, and is just as well adapted to this country as to the United States. "Go West." There are thousands of the sons—and daughters too—of the farmers of Ontario who are drifting into the towns, who will never amount to anything here, but who in five years would attain to a position of comfort and independence in the prairie country of the great North-West.—*Empire.*

THE BEST DAIRY BREED.

The battle of the breeds has been raging for many years with an intensity that shows no sign of waning. The admirers of any one breed very naturally claim that it is the best, and thus the contest goes on with the passing of the years. This contention will never be settled by any other power than the tests of experimental stations; and it may not be settled by these for a long, long time, unless the general trend of the experiments is in the same line. There has not been much done as yet by experimental stations in this line. The most that has been done by way of experiment in the production of dairy products has not had regard to the relative cost of the food used; hence the value of these tests has been much impaired.

We find an exception in the dairy tests conducted at the New Jersey Experimental Station since 1888. There it has been found that of the three milk-producing breeds—the Ayrshires, the Shorthorns, and the Holsteins—while the average cost of production per quart was 1.70 cents; with the Ayrshires it was 1.66, the Shorthorns 1.71 cents, and the Holsteins 1.75 cents. The average cost of milk from the Jerseys was 1.91 cents per quart and from the Guernseys 1.71. But it must be borne in mind that there was considerable difference in the value of the milk, because of a differ-

ence in the quality. The average cost of the production of butter fats from these breeds respectively was as follows:

Ayrshires.....	20.6 cents per lb
Shorthorns.....	20.6 " "
Holsteins.....	22.4 " "
Jerseys.....	17.9 " "
Guernseys.....	15.3 " "

The Guernseys make a good showing in this contest; and when we consider that the Shorthorns are a heeding breed, it must be acknowledged that they have done well. Of course these results are not to be accepted as final. They should only be the beginning of a long series of experiments in the same direction. It will probably be found as a result of these experiments generally that while there is some difference in the producing capacity of breeds which are distinctively milk-producing or butter-producing, as the case may be, this difference will be much less than many persons suppose, and that it will be less between good animals of the different breeds than between good and inferior animals of the same breed.

In selecting dairy animals three things should be most carefully considered. These are adaptation to locality, the object sought, and the individuality of the animals. Heavy breeds should not be kept on light pastures, nor light breeds on productive pastures. Where milk-production mainly is sought, Jerseys and Guernseys will not fill the bill; and where butter is the principal object, the claims of these breeds should be most carefully considered. The individuality of the animals, however, is the most important matter relatively. Unless careful attention is given to this, all other wise measures that may be adopted will to some extent fail. That dairy-men should any more keep animals that are not good yielders is now inexcusable. The tests as to the quality of milk may be conducted so easily now that those who fail to give attention to this item are not likely to attain to the front rank in their business.—*Live Stock and Farm Journal.*

A CANADIAN CASE.

The case of Mrs. E. A. Storey, of Shelburne, Ont., is a remarkable proof of the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in Headache. She writes: "For over 40 years I was a martyr to headache, having severe attacks about once a week. Have now used 3 bottles of B.B.B., and have had no attack for 4 or 5 months."

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the QU'APPELLE BASEBALL CLUB will be held at the Queen's Hotel on Friday night, August 14th, at 8 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

BY ORDER.

G. H. V. BULYEA, Sec.

SIO REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to anyone giving information that will lead to the conviction of the person who, on Friday, the 7th inst., stole or otherwise disposed of a red Setter Dog, 18 months old (answers to a red Setter Dog, 18 months old (answers to the name of "Rufous").

LOST.

LOST, in the vicinity of Qu'Appelle, a light bay PONY, branded J.L., on left shoulder, and when last seen had about six feet of rope attached to him. Black points. Anyone returning the same to Isaac Jackson or W. H. Bell will receive a suitable reward.

TEACHER WANTED.

A SECOND or Third Class TEACHER Wanted for the Intermediate Department of the Qu'Appelle Public School. Applications, stating experience and salary required, will be received by the undersigned, until 6 p.m. on Saturday, August 15th. G. H. V. BULYEA, Sec. to the Trustees. Qu'Appelle, July 29th, 1891.

SIO REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, a bay MARE, three years old, fifteen hands high, three white feet, branded J.L. on left shoulder. Any person returning the same will receive the above reward.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following animals have been impounded at my farm, east half, sec. 34, tp. 17, r. 16, in Pound No. 6 of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, viz., a roan grey mare (two years old), a roan grey mare (three years old). The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay expenses, and remove the animals, or they will be sold under the provisions of the North-West Ordinance respecting straying animals. WILLIAM TREWARTHA, Pound Keeper in Pound District No. 6, Qu'Appelle, July 2nd, 1891.

FARM TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS FARM to let, near Qu'Appelle Station. Fifty acres under cultivation. Good frame house, stables and out-buildings; an unlimited supply of good water.

STRAYED.

ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, from section 24, r. 17 tp. 19, 2 grey mares, with brand GH. One is hobbled, and both have got halters on. Anyone hearing of them, and giving notice to JOHN ZINKHAM, Edenwald P.O., will receive the above reward.

St. John's College Lawn Tennis Club. THE TOURNAMENT Of this Club will be held on the 17th and 18th of August.

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